# THE PORTAGE COUNTY DEMOCRA

"RESIS TANCE TO TYRANTS IS OBEDIENCE TO GOD."-JEFFERNOS,

A Family Newspaper-Devoted to the Dissemination of Intelligence, Agriculture, Commerce, Manufactures, Arts, Sciences, Domestic Economy, Social Improvement and the General Welfare.

TERMS.-ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS-IN ADVANCE.

The state of the same of the s

RAVENNA, OHIO:--WEDNESDAY, MAY 25, 1859.

L. W. HALL & SON, PROPRIETORS.

VOLUME VI.-NUMBER 9.

From Harper for May.

IN THE OLD-CHURCH TOWER.

THE RESERVE TO BE A. PARDEREN. Hange the bolt.
And above it on the rune,
In the sunshins and the rain.
Cut in gold, St. Peter stands, With the keys in his two hands, And all is well!

> In the old church town Hange the bell; You can hear its great hourt beat Ald so loud and wild, and sweet As the pareon says a prayer, Over happy, lovers there, While all is well.

In the old-church tower Hange the bell.

Deep and colemn. Hark! again.

Ahl what passion and what pain!

With her hands upon her breast, Some poor soul has gone, to see

A quaint friend that All our joy and all our wor, It is glad when we are wed-

## DEMOCRAT.

BAVENNA, ORIO:

PENCILINGS BY LAMP-LIGHT.

Island of Ceylon, its people, their customs, little insects which abound. In the nicely fin Mr. Riddle-Mr. Bushnell has been a speak the Cingalese language, and in religion of their houses are often damp. They have Mr. Langston—I am for the first time in my are Boodhists. Those in the north part are no chairs except in a few cases that they may life before a court of Justice, charged with

the same general appearance, in the face of lather. fifty to sixty miles, containing a population of about 250,000. The face of the country is for boiling rice made of coarse earthen were,

bedges made of several kinds of trees pecu-liar to the country. Sometimes they are cov-others double that breadth; it rarely extends to the inferior surface. The experiments leaves of the cocos nut tree, and leaves of the above alieded to were as follows: A sub-on them.

the shasters prescribed, so they are content to do, age after age. The poorer classes build ences no taste, provided he keep his tongue the Declaration of American Independence. mere shanties or hovels, round, square, or oblong, as may be the custom of those around
them. These are always covered with the

speaks of wisdom. leaves of the Palmyra or cocoa-nut tree .-Some are thatched around with the braided cocos nut leaves called cadjons. Others have mud wall built a few feet high. The cooks ing is generally done either under the snade of to two rooms, the larger occupying about twothirds of the length of the house. The walls are ordinarily built of sun dried bricks and mud, and plastered with the same. The roof

The most delicate, the most sensible of all is raised on posts at a proper height, and covered with leaves, and the walls are built under of others.

only one door of entrance, which with the frame set into the wall, made very strong and stimes neatly carved, is often the most expensive part of the house. The smaller room is connected with the larger by a door and is used as a store room for rice &c. That their houses may be secure against thieves, they have no windows in either room. In from and often at both ends is a verandah six or seven feet wide, and a projecting roof on the back side to protect the wall from rain. The roof of the verandah extends down so low that an adult cannot enter without stooping. They of the cocos-nut tree to break the wind and rain in a storm, or shut out the heat in the middle of the day, the floor of the verandah is raised a foot or a cubit, and besten down and made smooth. It is used often for their reception room, and the place where they also in hot weather. In the coldest weather and when afraid of robbers, they sleep within their houses In times when cholera prevails

they are solden seen outside after dark, lest the demon whom they think causes the disease should seize them.

Another form in which the people build is an enclosure, thirty or forty feet square, with rooms for dwellings on the inside. One side of the roof rests on this outer wall, and ex-tends round the whole enclosure, leaving an open court in the middle. The cooking is generally done on one side of the enclosure within. Sometimes they have a cook-house outside in front of the door of entrance, as is always the case where the houses are built af ter the other form. The wealthy portion of LITERARY AND MISCELLANEOUS EDITORIAL the people generally build in this style, and it is not at all uncommon to find the representa-tives of three or four generations in one of these dwellings, and several large families. Historical Sketch.

A foreign correspondent of an Eastern journal gives the following description of the

the climate and productions of the country. | ished houses the verandah floors are made of teneed, your Honor; perhaps your Honor re-The Island, says the letter-writter, contains a lime morter, hard finished, which they do very fers to Mr. Langston. The Island, says the letter-writter, contains a population of about a million and one-third, lies in the Iudian Ocean, between the 5 deg. and 10 deg. of north latitude, as about three hundred miles long from north to south, and nearly two hondred miles in width. In the interior are high mountains, of which Adam's Peak is the highest, to which place many go on pilgrimages, expecting to find there the footprints of Adam. The people inhabiting a piece of pine. Some have bedsteads, which the sentence of the law should not now be the interior and southern was of the lake at the rainy season, when the floors. erior and southern part of the island they use in the rainy season, when the floors pronounced upon you?

Hindoos, speaking the Tamil language, who have one to offer to a foreigner who may call the violation of law, and am new about to be came from the continent of India. Many to see them. A mat on the floor is their sentenced. But before receiving that sentenced in Columbo, and also great chair, and suswers also for their table, on the propose to say one or two words in numbers come from the continent to labor on which they spread a leaf for a plate, or place regard to the mitigation of that sentence, if the coffee estates in the interior. These sel- before them their brass plate for their food.— it may be so construed. I cannot, of course, dom become permanent residents in the coun- Their fingers answer for knife and fork or spoon and do not expect that which I may say I propose to notice more particularly the spoon in eating broth, or cool, as they call it hands. northern part, called the province of Jaffaa They do not come together as a family to I know that the courts of this country. It is an island by itself, separated from the take their food after the custom of Christian that the laws of this country, that the govern-

soul looks out.

This is not an age when any opinion, soier

main island by shallow water, which in one countries, but the wife prepares the food, and mental machinery of this country, are so conplace is fordable. This is called Elephant's brings it to her lord, and waits until be has fin stituted as to oppress and outrage colored Pass, because wild elephants cross there into labed, and then eats by herself with the small men, men of my complexion. I cannot then Jaffua. At the west and southwest are other children in the kitchen. The sons, when they of course, expect, judging from the past his small islands, which are inhabited, and present have grown up to manhood, eat with their tory of the country, any mercy from the laws, the same general appearance, in the face of lather.

The country and productions, as Jaffus, although none of them are as fertile. The ple. A large mostar, a cubit high, with a province from north to south is about twenty
pestile four or five feet long for pounding rice |

1858, happening to be in Oberlin on a visit, I five miles wide, and from east to west from to remove the hulls, and sometimes into flour found the country round about there, and the

level, and in no place is it more than fifty or of a globular shape, with the opening at the stealers, were lying hidden and skulking about, level, and in no place is it more than fifty or sixty feat above the level of the sea. Much of the country is still uncultivated and destitute of population. The people are clustered together in villages, and sometimes four or five families are found in one small enclosure, and perhaps in one house. Some parts are so water—a broad mouthed shallow vessel (chat and women and innocent children became exthickly settled that withing a radius of four ti) for making curry—stone and roller to grind ceedingly alarmed for their safety. It was miles there is a population of 30,000, and yet the curry seed—a small dipper made of a part most of the people have gardens and own land of cocca nut shell—an instrument for scraping dare not send their children to school, for fear for raising rice in the open fields adjoining the the cocca nut, and a knife set set in a block to that they would be caught up and carried off for raising rice in the open fields adjoining the cocoa nut, and a nume set set in a doctor of that they would be caught an and carried on the cocoa nut, and a nume set set in a doctor of that they would be caught an and carried on the cocoa nut, and a nume set set in a doctor of that they would be caught an and carried on the cocoa nut, and a nume set set in a doctor of the would be caught an and carried on the cocoa nut, and a nume set set in a doctor of the would be caught an and carried on the cocoa nut, and a nume set set in a doctor of the would be caught an and carried on the cocoa nut, and a nume set set in a doctor of the would be caught an and carried on the cocoa nut, and a nume set set in a doctor of the way. Some of these people had become free by long and patient toil at night, with those in Southern India. There they ap pear much like clusters of hay stacks close to gether, surrounded often by a mud wall for protection from robbers. The houses are generally thatched with straw. Some are circular, others square, and often there is not a tree to be seen in the enclosure. In Jaffus tree to be seen in the enclosure. In Jaffus the midst of the care of the country of the country of the country of the country of the seen of the country of the country of the country of the seen of the houses are built in the midst of the gardens surrounded by an abundance of shade
trees. In looking upon the village from a

and erroneously supposed to exist on the whole distance you would see scarcely a house.—
Here and there one might be discerned amid the green foliage, but within a radius of half or three fourths of a mife there may be a population of 2,000. The gardens are enclosed by bedges made of several kinds of trees pecu
bedges made of several kinds of trees pecu
lice to the country. Sematimes they are cov-

leaves of the cocos nut tree, and leaves of the Palmyra palm. The people are owners of the soil, and are consequently more independent than those in India, where the land is all held by the government and the people are tenants.

The Houses of Jaffas.

The Houses of Jaffas.

The people in Jaffas generally build better houses than those in Southern India. They have not so great a variety of patterns as in this country. As their fathers build and as the shasters prescribed, so they are content to be remembered in the history of that place, and I presume no less in the history of this country. As their fathers build and as the shasters prescribed, so they are content to be remembered in the history of that place, and I presume no less in the history of this country. As their fathers build and as the shasters prescribed, so they are content to be remembered in the history of that place, and I presume no less in the history of this country. As their fathers build and as the shasters prescribed, so they are content to be remembered in the history of that place, and I presume no less in the history of this country. As their fathers build and as the shasters prescribed, so they are content to the pattern and the people are ten
The Houses of Jaffas.

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The Houses of Jaffas.

The Houses of Jaffas.

The people are owners of the taying a strong taste is first placed on the midst of such excitement, the 13th day of September was ushered in—a day ever to be remembered in the history of that place, and I presume no less in the history of this country. As their fathers build and as the destrict produces in the toughed out until the perception of taste is announced; this announced; this occurs generally on the border, but in some in dividuals it begins at the distance of a line from it. The velum pendulum of the palate is also sensible so taste, but the pharyux and tous lateration on them.

The Houses of Jaffas.

The Houses of Jaffas.

The Houses of Jaffas.

The people are owners of the toughed with some

In the midst of all this excitement, the news

ceived from what little knowledge I had of

proven to be legally restrained of his liberty.

ed, and to institute such proceedings for the much as for his own, and he would sneer at commencement of their worldly career, spoke

Gazing at her through our tears.

Death, she said, had not a chadow.

All the vale was full of light, And she left us, smiling sweetly, Bidding us a last good night— Suring, as she kissed us foully, 'Do not drop for me one tear;

Deetrp.

SOFTLY INTO HEAVEN SHE FADED.

BY MISS M. C. SMILET.

As the star when morn appears, While we stood in silence round her

Softly into heaven she faded,

She is gone and I am linguring In this weary world of ours, Bearing on my heart the aches! Of affection's broken flowers; Ever longing to be with her In that better home above, Where the heart rejoices over For a moment death divides us. But, when I have crossed its gloom, I shall then be resting with her, Ever, ever more at hours.

## Aems Miscellany.

[Reported for the Cleveland Leader.] UNITED STATES COURT.

HIS ELOQUENT SPEECH.

CLEVELAND, May 12, 1859. Opening being passed and the crowded house stilled, the Court asked:

from the constitution or from the courts of the

came to us like a flash of lightning that an actual seizure under and by means of fraudulent Books are the windows through which the pretences had been made! Being identified with that man by color, by race, by manhood, by sympathies, such as God

has implanted in us all, I felt it my duty to go tific or religious, needs ask permission to live. and do what I could toward liberating him a tree or in a small shanty or coodil made for Childikeness is ever beautiful, whether in a I had been taught by my Revolutionary father the purpose, which must be near the door of being of five years, or of five times ten years.

Crosses are ladders leading to heaven.

Those who are able to build more

Crosses are ladders leading to heaven. permanent houses, follow the prescriptions of the shasters as to size and form. The length is eighteen cubits, width seven or eight, height generally above five cubits. It is divided into the prescriptions of the shasters as to size and form. The length is eighteen cubits, width seven or eight, height generally above five cubits. It is divided into the run against a low one.

Crosses are ladders leading to heaven.

He whose soul does not sing, need not try all men have a right to life and liberty, and coming from the Old Dominion, I brought into Ohio these sentiments, deeply impressed than to run against a low one. If you want to keep up your health, don't hearing from the parties themselves by what authority the boy was held in custody, I conpleasures, consists in producing the pleasures law, that they had no right to hold him. And as your Honor has repeatedly laid down the cover. These houses are sometimes built of Give me to know the truth; for by it the law in this Court, a man is free until he is burnt bricks or stone and mortar. They have world will be redeemed.

and I believed that upon that principle of law any colored man may dare to ask a mercy of B SHOP DOANE ON THE FAIR SEX. those men were bound to take their prisoner a white man. Let me stand in that Hall and before the very first magistrate they found, tell a United States Marshal that my father and there establish the facts set forth in their was a Revolutionary soldier; that he served class of St. Mary's Hull, at Burlington, last warrant, and that until they did this every man under Lafayette, and fought through the whole month, Bishop Donne, after a characteristicalshould presume that their claim was unfound- war, and that he fought for my freedom as ly poetic exordium and a brief allusion to the purpose of securing an investigation as they me, and clutch me with his bloody fingers, and might find warranted by the laws of this State say he has a right to make me a slave! And Now, sir, if that is not the plain, common sense when I appeal to Congress, they say he has a stalks in our high places. Licentiousness has

erty was in peril. Whatever more than that whatever were to claim me as his slave and whatever more than that has been sworn to on this trial, as act of mine, is false, ridiculously false. When I found these men refusing to go according to the law, as I apprehended it, and subject their claim to an official inspection, and that nothing short of a habeas corpus would oblige such an inspection, I was willing to go even thus far, supposing in that county a Sheriff might, perhaps, be found with nerve enough to serve it. In this I again failed. Nothing then was it. In this I again failed. Nothing then was possibility of escape.

Some may say that there is no danger of faitered. Women are careless about their

just one, one made to crush the colored man, gentleman, in which the writer says: nothing to do with its constitutionality; about me, and I'll find masters for 'em.' her prop and protector.

that I care but little. I have often heard it. That is the way men are carried 'back' to I am well persuaded, by the report which visions of this odious statute would never be investigation, then we are thrown back upon these excel them all!"

enforced within the bounds of this State.

But I have another reason to offer why f be taken from us, and which God gave us that you are to go out now. You are to go with est the prejudices of either personal friends into slavery. er foes should affect the accused. The Con-

hite people have against colored men grow and pay a fine of a thousand dollars, accord-bless you! out of the fact, that we have as a people coning to the Fugitive Slave Law, and such is the sented for two huedred years to be slaves of the responsibility of I must take upon myself the responsibility of Court knows now, and knew then. The gentlemen who prosecuted me, the Court itself, and area the court and even the counsel who defended me, have

ted by an officer who was prejudiced, and defended, though ably, by counsel that were prejudiced. And therefore it is, your Honor, that I arge by all that is good and great in manhood, that I should not be subjected to many mitigating circumstances. You, sir, ind many mitigating circumstances. You, sir, ind many mitigating circumstances. Kneeding at Work.—A Clergyman ob-

nor even in the old Philadelphia Hall, where other jail in the district."

and correct view of the law, then I have been right to make me a slave; when I appeal to well nigh lost its shame. Infidelity is bold misled both by your Honor, and by the prev the people, they say he has a right to make and and brazen faced. The wave of barbalent received opinion.

It is said that they had a warrant. Why your Honor says he has a right to make me then should they not establish its validity be a slave, and if any man, white or black, seeks fore the proper officers? And I should be a slave, and if any man, white or black, seeks fore the proper officers? And I stand here an investigation of that claim, they make them. They make a compromise with worldliness .to day, sir, to say that with an exception of selves amenable to the pains and penalties of which I shall soon speak, to precure such a the Fugitive Slave Act, for BLACK MEN HAVE lawful investigation of the authority under which they claimed to act, was the part I took in that day's proceedings, and the only part.

The Fugitive Slave Act, for BLACK MEN HAVE stronger sex look up in best things to the weaker. They have all had mothers. They have all had sisters. They own them in the language of all this, knew that I supposed it to be my duty as a citizen of Ohio—excuse me for saying that, sir—us an outlaw of the United States, [much sensa tion]—to do what I could to secure at least this form of Justice to my brother whose libterty was in peril. Whatever more than that

the confirmation of my first belief that the free persons being seized and carried off as flattered. Women are careless about their etended authority was worthless, and the slaves. No one need labor under such a de- companionship. Women are unscrupulous in employment of those means of liberation usion. Sin, four of the eight persons who which belong to us. With regard to the part were first carried back under the act of 1850. I took in the forcible rescue, which followed, I have nothing to say, further than I have already said. The evidence is before you. It s alleged that I said 'me will have him any- afternoon a letter came to me from a gentle. They congregate away from its control. They how.' This I NEVER said. I did say to Mr. Lovis, informing me that a young to be the truth, that the crowd were very much excited, and bent upon a rescue at all hexards; and that he can be true that the property of them are the control of the control of them are the control of the bent upon a rescue at all hazards; and that he wretch who never saw her before, and waiting arity. They tempt the hidden devil of their being an old acquaintance and friend of mine, for testimony from relatives at Columbus to natures. They forget their Bibles. They newas anxious to extricate him from the dan establish her freedom. I could stand here by glect their Prayer Books. They are women position he occupied, and therefore the hour and relate such instances. In the very of fashion. They are women of the world. advised that he arge Jennings to give the boy nature of the case they must be constantly What else they are is rather shaped by opporup. Further than this I did not say, either to occurring. A letter was not long since found upon the person of a counterfeiter when are is stripped of its sanctity. In this way, the The law under which I am arraigned is an rested, addressed to him by some Southern female atmosphere loses its fragrance. The woman is no longer what she was made to be, and one which outrages every feeling of hu and scens; find out their marks and self in the man. A man ceases to manity, as well as every rule of right. I have and scens; make good descriptions and send to be be what God designed him for, her partner,

said by learned and good men that it was un-constitutional; I remember the excitement But in view of all the facts, I say, that, if that women who have gone out from before comes to me from every quarter of the land, when it was passed; and I remember how about to be carried southward as a slave be the most part, women of another sort. I hear often it has been said by individuals, conven- fore any legal investigation has been had, I of them as faithful wives. I hear of them as tions, communities and legislatures, that it shall hold it to be my duty, as I held it that devoted mothers. I hear of them as obedient never could be, never should be, and never day, to secure for him if possible a legal in daughters. They are centres of good influwas meant to be enforced. I had always be-lieved until the contrary appeared in the ac-be is beld. And I go further; I say that if it of the Church. It may be said of them: tual institution of proceedings, that the pro is adjudged illegal to procure even such an Many daughters have done virtuously, but

hould not be sentenced, and one that I think we need not be slaves. I ask your Honor, the instructions by which their minds were ertinent to the case. I have not had a trial while I say this, to place yourself in my situa moulded. You go with the influences which before a jury of my peers The common laws tion, and you will say with me, that if your God has sanctified in the transformation of fagland—and you will excuse me for re-brother, if your friend, if your wife, if your their hearts. You go with prayers which ferring to that, since I am but a private citi child, had been seized by men who claimed have been won down from Heaven for them, -was that every man should be tried be them as fugitives, and the law of the land for the consolations of the Comforter. You go ore a jury of men occupying the same position bade you to ask an investigation, and precluded with the blessing which has commended them n the social scale with himself. That lords the possibility of any legal protection or re- to the care and keeping of the Holy One .hould be tried before a jury of lords; that dress, -then you will say with me, that you Be strong in the Lord, dear children, and in eers of the realm should be tried before peers would not only demand the protection of the the power of His might.' Keep your Bibles f the realm; vassals before vassals, and aliens law, but you would call in your neighbors and ever in your hearts. Have your Prayer Books efore aliens, and they must not come from your friends, and would ask them to say with ever in your hands. Be true to yourselves .the district where the crime was committed, you, that these your friends could not be taken Be true to your homes. Be true to your And now I thank you for this leniency, this them who left His Cross last, and found His titution of the United States guarantees -not indulgence, in giving a man unjustly condemn- grave the first. Follow after her whose saherely to its citizens, but to all persons, a ed, by a tribunal before which he is declared cred legend gleams upon you now, it may be rial before an impartial jury. I have had no to have no legal rights, the privilege of speak- for the last time: behold the handmaid of the ing in his behalf. I know that it will do no Lord!' Remember always that you are wo-The colored man is oppressed by certain thing toward mitigating your sentence, but it men. Remember always to be 'holy women.' niversal and deeply fixed prejudices. Those is a privilege to be allowed to speak, and I Keep your hands ever on the Cross. Fix your grors are well known to have shared largely thank you for it. I shall submit to the pen eyes ever on the crown. Lambs of the Lamb, n these prejudices, and I therefore consider alty, be it what it may. But I stand up here to in meekness and gentleness and lovingness; be hat they were neither impartial, nor were they say, that if for doing what I did do that day dovelings of the Dove, in peace, purity and a jury of my peers. And the prejudices which at Wellington. I am to go in jail six months, piety. Dear daughters of my heart, God

### A CHILD'S FAITH.

and cruelly oppressed, and have submitted to self protection; when I come to be claimed by In the highlands of Scotland there is a t all tamely, meetily, peaceably; I mean as a some perjured wretch as his slave, I shall nev mountain gorge, twenty feet in width, and two some perjured wretch as his slave, I shall nev industrial gorge, twenty feet in width, and two and to day you see us thus, meekly submitting hour I would have others do to me, as I would walls are bare of vegetation, save in their crevto the penalties of an infamous law. Now the call upon my friends to help me, as I would ices, in which grow numerous wild flowers of A mericans have this feeling, and it is an honorable one, that they will respect those who would call upon you, [to the District Attor will rebel at oppression, but despise those who tamely submit to outrage and wrong; and while our people as a people submit, they will as a people be despised. Why, they will hardle most on tamely submit to outrage and wrong; and while our people as a people be despised. Why, they will all I can, for any man thus seized and held, all I can, for any man thus seized and held, wistfully at the money, for his parents were hardly meet on terms of equality with us in a though the inevitable penalty of six months wistfully at the money, for his parents were whisky shop, in a car, at a table, or even at imprisonment and one thousand dollars fine for poor; but when he gazed at the yawning the altar of God. So thorough and hearty a contempt have they for those who will meekly common humanity, and you all would do that; tie still under the heel of the oppressor. The your manhood would require it; and no matter and after another glance at the gift, and at the jury came into the box with that feeling.— what the laws might be, you would honor they knew they had that feeling, and so the

that feeling

I was tried by a jary who were prejudiced; prosecu

The Court and Marshal.)

The Court and Marshal.) And then with unshrinking nerves, check The Court replied: 'Mr. Langston, you do coveted flowers. It was a during deed, but his the Court injustice in saying that nothing you faith in the strength of his father's arm and

the pains and penalties of this oppressive law, quietly connecled a resort to legal measures when I have not been tried, either by a jury of my peers, or by a jury that were impartial the fugitive; and for this and for other reather than to force, for getting possession of stones with a pick axe, and kneeling to get at the fugitive; and for this and for other reather than to force, for getting possession of stones with a pick axe, and kneeling to get at his work better, made the remark, 'Ah! John, One more word, sir, and I have done. I went to Wellington, knowing that colored men have no rights in the United States which white men are bound to respect; that the Courts had so decided; that Congress had so enacted; that the people had so decreed.

the fugitive; and for this and for other reasons with a pick axe, and kneeling to get at his work better, made the remark, 'Ah! John, I wish I could break the stony hearts of my not make the laws, it merely finds them upon the statute book and is bound to enforce them. In conssideration of the circumstances in your, you do not work on your knees.'

The man replied, 'Perhaps master you do not work on your knees.'

the people had so decreed.

There is not a spot in this wide country, not even by the alters of God, nor in the shadow of the shafts that tell the imperishable fame cannot be confined in the jail of this country, and glory of the heroes of the Revolution; no, you will be taken by the Marshal to some ass cun't change his mind, and the man can it's a human privilege."

#### Laws of Ohio.

UBLISHED BY AUTHORITY. Making partias appropriations for the year 1839.

Section 1 Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio. That the following sum of money be and the same is hereby appropriated out of any money in the State Treasury for general revenue purp see, to be paid on the order of the Andifor of State, for the year 1839, to wit:—For the staking of the artisan well, to be expended according to the joint resolution of the General Assembly, adopted April 6th, 1857, or in such other manner as the Legislature may direct, the sum of fifteen hundred collars

bundred dollars

WILLIAM B. WOODS,

Speaker of the House of Representatives.

MARTIN WELKER.

President of the Senate.

January 28, 1859.

INO. 12.7 AN ACT

To enable Associations for Gymnastic purposes to be come Bodies Corporate. come Bodies Cerporate.

Section 1 Be it concred by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That from and after the passage of this act it shall be lawful for any number of persons, not less than five, assembled together within this State, for gymnastic purposes, or other purposes of physical training and sinceton to elect, at my meeting called for that purpose, any number of their members, not less than three, to serve as directors, and one member to serve as accretary, who shall hold their offices for such period as may be provided by rules of by-laws as the association may adopt.

Sec. 2. That the secretary, so appointed, shall make a true record of the probestings of the meeting, provided for by the first section of this act, excite and deliver the

may adopt.

Sec. 2. That the secretary, so appointed, shall make a true record of the probasilings of the meeting, provided for by the first section of this act, certify and deliver the same to the recorder of the county in which such meeting shall be held, together with the name by which the association shall thereafter desire to be known; and it shall be the duty of such county recorder, immediately on the receipt of such certified statement, to record the same in such brook of records as is used for record the same in such brook of records as is used for record the same in such brook of records as is used for record the same in such brook of records as in used for record the same of the certificates, relating to literary and other associations, for which services he may demised and receive the sum of ten certs per hundred words; and form and size the making of such record, the said directors and their associated members and successors aball be invested with the powers, privileges and immunities incident to aggregate corporations, and a certified transcript of the record herein sutherized to be made by the courty recorder, shall be deemed and taken in all courts and places what-loover in this state, as evidence of the existence of such association afid corporation.

Sec. 3. The directors who may be appointed under the provisions of this act and their successors in office, shall have perpetual succession by such name as may be designated, and by such name shall be legally capable of contracting and befinding suits, and of sequiring, holding, enjoying, disposing of and conveying such property, real or per sonal, as may be acquired by purchase, douation or of such as octation.

Sec. 4. That such association, when incorporated, may

erwise, for the purpose of carrying out the infention of such as ociation.

See, 4 That such association, when incorporated, may elect such efficers and make such rules, regulations and by laws, as they may deem necessary or expedient for their own government, and the management of their fis-cal and other affairs to effect their objects. Sec. 5. That if said board of directors shall be vessured, whole or in part, either in death, resignation or either in whole or in part, either in death, resignation or Sec. 5. That i and board of directors shall be wasseed, either in whole or in part, either by death, resignation or otherwise, such board of directors may be revived, or such vacancy or vacancies filled in the manner provided in the first section of this act, for the original organization of the said board, or in such manner as my be provided in the by-laws of the association, and a majority of the directors shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business.
Sec. 6. This act shall take effect from and after it

WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representatives
MARTIN WELKEE,
President of the Seaste

AN ACT No. 13.1 [No. 13.]
Prescribing the time when the efficial term of the Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas shall begin.

Section I. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That the official term of sill Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas elected at the election held on the second Tuesday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and 'fly eight, and of all such Judges who may be hereafter elected, shall begin on the second Monday of February cext after such election. Provided that nothing in the [thus] act shall affect the term of office of any Judge who may have been or shall hereafter be elected.

fill a vacancy.
Sec. 2. This act shall take effect on its passage.
WILLIAM B. WOODS,
Speaker of the House of Representative
MARTIN WELER,
Passidant of the Sense

AN ACT To amend the second section of an act passed April 12th, 1858, entitled "an act to amend an act entitled "an act providing for the election of coroners and sheriffs and fixing their term of office," passed March 8th, 1854.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio. That the second section of an act subtled "an act providing for the election of coroners and sheriffs and fixing their term of office," passed March 8th, 1854, he so amended as to read as follows: Section 2. That the term of office of all sheriffs and coroners elected in the several countries in this State, on the second Tuesday of October, in the year eighteen hundred and fif year, shall expire on the first Monday of January in the year elighteen hundred and fifty-nine, and the term of office of all sheriffs and coroners elected on the second Tuesday of October, in the year elected on the second fifty seven, shall expire on the first Monday of January in the year eighteen hundred and sixty, or as soon thereafter as their respective successors are elected and qualified.

fier as their respective successful section two of said act sec. 2. That the said original section two of said act passed April 12th, [835] be and the same is bereby repealed, but the repra thereof shall not impair any liability incurred or set done under the same.

Sec. 3. This sot shall take effect upon its passage. WILLIAM B. WOODS,

Bpeaker of the House of Ropresentatives.

MARTIN WELKER,

President of the Senate.

No 20.] To provide for canvassing the votes for Comptrolle the Treasury. the Treasury.

Section 1. Be it exacted by the General Assembly of the State of Ohio, That immediately ater the passage of this set, it shall be the duty of the governor, auditor and secretary of state, to canvass the values cast at the annua election on the second useday of October, 1858, for the office of comptroller of the treasury, and report the result of ruch canvass to each house of the general assembly and also to cause the person found to have received the highest number of legal votes to be notified of his election forthwith.

forthwith.

Sec. 2. That the person so declared to be elected shall, within ten days after such notice, execute his bond, in conformity with section 23 of "the act to provide for the better regulation of the receipt, disbursance and safe-keeping of the public revenue," passed April 18 1838. vide for the uniter team of the public revenue, passed April 12, 1838.

Bec. 3. At each subsequent election of comptreller of the treasury, the votes shall be ascertained at the same time, and declared in the same manner as is provided in

WILLIAM B. WOODS. MARTIN WELKER,
President of the Senate. February 5, 1859.

No. 21.] AN ACT To fix the time and provide for the holding of the Terms of the District Court and Court of Common Pleas in the several counties of the several Judicial Districts of the State of Ohio.

Section 1. Be it enacted by the General Asset the State of Ohio, That the terms of the district c and for the several counties of the State of Ohio, s the year of our Lord, one thousand eight hund fitr nine, be held as follows, to wit:

FIRST CITCUIT. W Butler county, Tuesday, May 3,
Proble county, Tuesday, May 10,
Darks county, Friday, May 13,
Minmi county, Tuesday, May 13,
Minmi county, Tuesday, May 13,
Minmi county, Tuesday, May 13,
Champaign county, Monday, May 23,
Charbagge county, Monday, May 39,
Clark county, Thursday, June 2,
Greene county, Monday, June 2,
Greene county, Tuesday, June 36,
Clinson county, Tuesday, June 30,
Anglaize county, Thursday, June 23,
Mercer county, Monday, June 23,
Mercer county, Saturday, June 23,
Mercer county, Friday, July 1,
Logan county, Tresday, July 1,
Logan county, Tresday, July 1,
Logan county, Tresday, July 12,
Fulton county, Friday, July 2,
Wariou county, Friday, July 12,
Fulton county, Friday, July 28,
Heary county, Monday, July 28,
Heary county, Monday, July 28,
Heary county, Monday, July 28,
Seneca county, Monday, July 26,
Seneca county, Monday, August 1,
Crawford county, Monday, August 11,
Crawford county, Monday, August 11,
Crawford county, Monday, August 15.

SECOND CIRCUIT.

Lucas county, Tuesday, May 3.

Ottawa county, Friday, May 13,
Sandusky county, Monday, May 16,
Eric county, Friday, May 17,
Lucain county, Friday, May 27,
Lucain county, Trieday, September 9,
Summit county, Trieday, September 20,
Summit county, Trieday, September 10,
Summit county, Friday, June 3.

Richland county, Friday, June 3.

Richland county, Friday, June 3.

Richland county, Trieday, June 17,
Ashland county, Trieday, June 17,
Licking county, Monday, June 27,
Licking county, Monday, July 3,
Licking county, Monday, July 3,
Delaware county, Monday, July 35,
Delaware county, Monday, July 28,
Delaware county, Monday, August 1.

THIRD CHRUITT. THIRD CIRCUIT.

SECOND CIRCUIT.

FOURTH CIRCUIT.

WHOLE NUMBER 269.

Highland county, Thursday, Octob Fayette county, Thursday, Octob Ross county, Monday, October II

Hamilton county, 34 Monday in April; 1s

Hamilton county, January 3, June 6, November 7. First Subdivision.

Butler county, February 7, June 20, Sep Preble county, April 5, August 30, Novem Darke county, March 15, July 19, Novem Second Subd Champaign county, February 14, June Montgomery county, March 7, June 2 Miami county, April 4, August 22, D. Third Subdiction. Clinton county, February 21, June 26, October Clark county, March 1, September 5, Newember Warren county, April 6, September 5, November Greene county, April 6, June 20, October 3.

Union county, February 15, May 9, September 19 Marion county, February 28, May 16, Detober 3, Logan county, March 4, May 30, October 17, Hardin county, April 4, September 5, November Mercer county, January 25, April 5, Septer

Third Subdivision

Third Subdivision Cuyahoga county, February 21, May 30, 1 First Bubdivision.

Adams county, January 11, May 24, October 23, Brown county, January 18, May 31, November 1. Clermont county, February 1, June 14, November Ross county, March I, June 7. November Fayette county. April 12. July 5, November Highland county, February 15, May 24, No Third Subdivision Pickaway county, March S. June 14, October 25, Pranklin county, February 15, May 24, November 8, Madison county, March 29, June 28, October 25,

SIXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. First Subdivision Knox county, April 5, September 5, November 28, Licking county, February 21, August 29, November 7. Second Subdivision. Ashland county, February 22, May 18, Octob Richland county, March 7, September 12, No. Morrow county, Pebruary 14, April 25, October 17.

Wayne county, March 7, September 12, November Holmes county, February 14, May 2, October 17, Coshocton county, April 5, September 25, December 26, D First Subdivi Fairfield county, February 28, May 9, Oct Hocking county, March 14, May 23, October Parry county, March 25, June 6, October

Scioto county, February 16, May 2, Novem Pike county, February 28, May 23, Octobe Lawrence county, March 7, June 77, Octob Jackson county, March 21, May 30, Octob Vinton county, March 31, June 13, Septem Third Subdiniston,
Washington county, March 10, May 16, Octob
Athons county, February 22, May 25, October
Meiga county, March 21, June 6, November 3
Gallie county, March 28, June 13, November RIGHTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. First Subdivision. Morgan county, March 29, August 2, October 4 Noble county, March 22, August 30, November

Belmont county, March 22, August 9, October Monroe county, March 8, July 25, November 1 Guernaey county, April 5, August 9, October NEXTH JUDICIAL DISTRICT. Columbiana county, March 7, June 6, October 31 Carroll county, February 14, May 23, October 12, Stark county, February 23, May 30, October 24,

Second Subdivision. Muskingum county, February 22, August 23, No r 15, Mahoning county, Pebruary 14, May 23, October 12, Portage county, February 14, May 23, October 12, Tramball county, March 7, June 6, October 31, Tuird Subdection.

Lake county, February 14, May 23, October 12, Gaunga county, March 7, June 8, October 31, Ashtabula county, March 28, June 30, November TENTH JUDIGIAL PRICE.

First Subdivision.
Seneca county, Feb.uary 7, June 6, October 10.
Second Subdivision. Crawford county, March 15, June 1, November Wyandott county, April 11, June 21, December Third Subdivision.

Putnam county, February 8, May 10, October 18, Wood county, February 18, May 17, October 28, Hancock county, March 1, May 24, November 8, Sec. 3. That from and after the passage of this act two or more terms of the Court of Common Pleas may be held at the name time in any subdivision of any judicial district of the State of Ohio, any law, practice or custom heretofore existing to the contrary november 18. be held at the same time in any subdivision of an judicial district of the State of Ohio, any law, practi-or custom heretefore existing to the contrary necessi-standing.

Sec. 4. This act shall take affect and be in force from after the date of its passage. This sot sum; use of the passage.

WILLIAM B. WOODS,

Speaker of the House of Representative
MARTIN WELKER,

President of the Senal

[No. 139.]

AN ACT

Supplementary to and to amend an act "concevering the relation of guardian and ward," passed April 19th, 1858.

tate sold, and they shall here interest at the rate of six per cantum per annum, roun the day of sale, psychia sanually.

Sec. 4. That section 34 of said act he so amended as to read as follows: Section 34. When any ammeriad woman, who has been or may be appointed guardian of any minor, shall marry, such marriage shall of justif determine the guardianship of such woman; and the perbate court of the proper county shall appoint aneshed guardian for such minor shall on the proper guardian for such minor shall, and the sached guardian for such minor shall, on demand, be delivered up by such forure guardian; and the shall ferthwith render her guardianship account to the court from which has received her appointment, for final sathment.

Sec. 5. Any guardian of the person and estate, or of the person only heretolows or hereafter appointed, far any famale under or over the age of twelve years, or any make under or over the age of twelve years, or any make under or over the age of fourteen years, may, if it be necessary, bind such minor, to any suitable person, until such minor, if a male, shall arrive at the age of